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upon by a "motor" subject, and will as regularly not be reacted upon by a person reacting in the "sensory" mode. Of Lange's acute theoretical analysis of these two activities only the main points can be here given.

Taking Wundt's well known scheme of the factors in a simple reaction, he concludes that in the "sensory" reaction with the attention fully on the alert, "apperception" and "perception" fuse into one process, while the "motor" reaction does not contain an apperceptive nor a voluntary factor, but is a psychic reflex in answer to a prepared setting of the voluntary apparatus. Anatomically the former process is in connection with the cerebrum, while reasons are given for associating the latter with the cerebellum.

This distinction of Lange's is very welcome, because it promises to reconcile the results of different observers; those who like Wundt naturally drift into the "sensory" mode of reacting, getting longer times than those who favor the motor type. Furthermore, the enormous effects of practice seem now explicable as the transition from the one mode of reacting to the other. J. J.

*Sul Tempo di Percezione dei Colori.* Drs. G. BUCCOLA and G. BORDONI-UFFREDUZZI. Rivista di Filosofia scientifica, Anno IV, Volume V, fasc. 1<sup>o</sup>, 1884.

This short paper gives the result of a series of careful experiments by two skilled experimenters upon the reaction time for different colors. They reacted, using the apparatus described by Buccola in his *La Legge del Tempo*, to the flash of a Geissler tube colored by the interposition of a plate of colored glass. They made their experiments from day to day at the same hour in the dark and excluded from the results any reactions that were disturbed by noise. These precautions, together with the skill and practice of the experimenters, give great regularity and consequent weight to their determinations. Red, blue, violet, and green were tested. The shortest average time was found for the last; but as this may have resulted from experimental conditions, it is not used for comparison with the others. Six series of thirty reactions each (fifteen for each observer, we judge) are given for each color. The average of the means of these is as follows:

	B.	BU.
Red,	0.153	0.160
Blue,	0.156	0.164
Violet,	0.161	0.168

In the quick perception of red they agree with Kunkel and with Ott and Prendergast. The authors suggest the advantage of study along the same lines on the evolution of the color sense and the determination of a psychometric spectrum to parallel the thermal, luminous and actinic spectra now distinguished. The subject of color perception is not without a certain practical side, since color figures so largely at present in railway and other signals. E. C. S.

*Ueber die Grenzen der Wahrnehmung passiver Bewegungen.* Dr. A. GOLDSCHIEDER. Centralblatt für Physiologie, No. 10.

Dr. A. Goldscheider here contributes a valuable series of observations upon the perception of passive movements. He enclosed the